

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,

at ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.

Whiskey in barrels,  
Gin in casks and barrels,  
Port wine in casks,  
Molasses in hds.  
Sugar in hds and bls.  
White and brown soap in boxes,  
Chocolate in boxes,  
Coffee in tierces and bags,  
Raisins in kegs and boxes.  
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kerfimeres,  
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,  
Fifth Linens, and Oznaburges,  
Sail duck of different qualities,  
Chintzes and Calicoes,  
Cambric and Cotton shawls,  
India Muslin and Table Cloths,  
Coloured threads and sewing silks,  
Ribbons, Hats, and  
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

September 17. Vendue Master.

The subscriber having been appointed AUCTIONEER, and having given Bond and Security as the law directs—solicits a share of the public patronage; he has taken the Store belonging to Mr. Joseph Riddle, at the Corner of King and Union Streets, where he will be ready to receive GOODS for sale the beginning of next week. THO. PATTEN.

September 11.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Intending to supply the market of Alexandria with the different kinds of FISH which the waters of the Potomac affords has prepared a Subscription Paper which will be open at the Coffee-House for the space of 10 days from this date. Any gentleman desirous of being supplied with FISH may be furnished with the paper upon application to the manager of the C. House. J. B. SMITH.

September 11.

FIRST NOTICE.

In the case of JOHN B. ARMSTEAD, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankruptcy, founded upon the Act of Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States" has been awarded and issued against John B. Armstead of the county of Loudoun, merchant; and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or a major part of them, on the last Wednesday in September next, and on the first and second Wednesdays in October following, at the house of Mr. Lacy, in the town of Middleburg (Loudoun County) at 12 o'clock on each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects, when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; at the second sitting to chuse assignees, and at the last sitting, the said Bankrupt is desired to finish his examination, and his creditors are to assent to, or dissent from the allowance of his certificate.

All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

BURR POWELL,

Secretary to the Commission.

Middleburg, August 14. (21) d28

HAY in BUNDLES

Of about 200 pounds each, for sale by WM. HARTSHORNE.

9th mo 2d.

R. & J. GRAY

Have for Sale, wholesale and retail, at their Book and Stationary Store, in King Street, between Royal and Fairfax streets, the following articles, on which a liberal deduction will be made to those who purchase to sell again:

Novels, Romances, &c.

THE Beggar Girl, a novel in three vols. by Mrs. Bennet; Devalcourt, by do. Girl of the Mountains, a novel in 2 vols. by Mrs. Parsons; St. Leon, or a Tale of the XVth Century, a novel in 2 vols. by Wm. Godwin, Children of the Abbey, a tale, 4 vols. bound in 2, by Regina Maria Roche, Vicar of Lambdown, 2 vols. in one by do. Maid of the Hamlet, 2 vols. in one, by do. Nocturnal Visit, a novel, in 2 vols. by do. Spirit of the Castle, by William C. Proby, Vagabond, by George Walker, Mordant, by Dr. Moore, The Armenian, or Ghost of Secer, a lady founded on facts, 2 vols. from the German of Schiller, Charlotte Temple, a Tale of Truth, by Mrs. Rowson, 2 vols. in one, Adventures of Gaudencia di Lucca, the Abbess, a romance by W. H. Ireland, the avowed author of the Shikellier papers, &c. &c. in 3 vols. the Fool of Quality, or the History of Henry Earl of Moreland, in 3 vols. by Mr. Brooke, Royal Captives, a Fragment of Secret History, by Ann Yearley, a Tale of the Times, a novel by the author of the Gospel's story, in 2 vols.

Miscellanies.

Epitome of the History of Europe from the reign of Charlemagne to the beginning of the reign of George III. 8vo. Beauties of Nature delineated, or Philosophical and Pious Contemplations on the Works of Nature, and the Seasons of the Year, selected from Sturm's Reflections; Life and Writings of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Tappin's Fariery, Blossoms of Morality, Sandford and Mercot, Contributions of the United States with the latest amendments, to which are prefixed, the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution with the amendments; Junius's Letters, complete in one vol. with a copious index; Letters of Themistocles, with an appendix, containing a Character of Dr. Franklin, and remarks on his Life, written by himself; Vocal Medley, a new Collection of fashionable, modern Songs; American Songster; Patriotic Medley; Watts's Hymns and Hymns; Methodist Hymns and Spiritual Songs; Newton's Olney Hymns; Common Prayer Books in plain and Morocco binding.

School Books.

Bibles, Testaments, Scott's Lessons, Murray's English Reader; Introduction to the English Reader; Sequel to do. Young Gentlemen and Ladies' Monitor; Entick's Dictionary; Plaster's, Columbian Orator; Webster's Institutes, containing his Spelling Book, or 1st part, Grammar or 2d part, and Selection in Reading, or 3d part; Dilworth's Spelling Book; Columbian do. Child's Guide; American Primer; Columbian do. Dr. Lowth's English Grammar; Althe's Introduction to do. Philadelphia Latin do. Clark's Introduction to Latin; Mair's, do. do. Clarke's Erasmus; do. Corderii; Rudiman's Rudiments of the Latin Tongue; American Tutor's Assistant, Dilworth's Schoolmaster's do. Mrs. Barbauld's Lesson's and Hymns for Children; Juvenile Magazine to be continued monthly.

Chap Books.

Prompter; Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp, Mother Goose's Tales; Trojan War, Gulliver Reviv'd; Laugh and be Fat; Hocus Pocus; Divine Emblems; Letter Writer; Spanish Rogues; Religious Courtship; Conquest of Mexico; Buck's Companion; Youthful Jester's Cheap Repository.

Stationary.

Lead Inkstands with glass holders; Pocket do. Morocco Pocket Books assorted; Playing Cards; red and black Inkpowder; Wafers by the pound or oz. Letter Paper of different qualities; Foolscap writing paper; Quills and Slates, lead and slate Pencils; and a general assortment of

Blank Books,

consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Invoices, Waite and Cash Books, Cyphering and Copy Books; Copper plate Copy Lines large and small hand.

Bookbinding.

Of every description, executed with neatness and dispatch. Merchants' account books ruled and bound to any pattern at the shortest notice. April 20.

Just Published,

BY COTTOM & STEWART,

AND FOR SALE,

A NEW NOVEL,

Entitled the

BEGGAR BOY;

(Price one Dollar.)

By THOMAS BELLAMY, late editor of the London Critical Reviews.

July 30.

Clean linen and cotton rags bought at this office.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next will positively be sold, at the VENDUE STORE,

1 Pair elegant plated Urns.

1 do. Butter Boats,  
1 Bread Basket, silver rim,  
1 Fifth Knife,  
1 pair large Silver Candlesticks,  
2 do. small do.  
1 set Bed Curtains,  
2 Window Curtains, silver Table  
and Tea Spoons, &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

Sept. 16.

Public Sale.

On Tuesday the 21st inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon will positively be sold on the premises,

The convenient two story

BRICK HOUSE & LOT,

On Cameron Street the property of Mr. Van Havre.

Also, a two story

FRAME HOUSE,

On Washington Street & several handsome BUILDING LOTS on Cameron and Washington Streets. Terms of purchase will be made known previous to the sale.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

Sept. 15.

Vendue Master.

Public Sale.

On the 1st day of October next will be sold on the premises at a credit of 60 days for negotiable notes with approved indorsers or bills on London or White Haven at 120 days sight—the following valuable property.

One lot of ground bounded and lying on Union Street 54 feet 10 1/2 inches to the north of King Street and running thence northerly with Union Street 21 feet 1 1/2 inches to Fayette Street thence with the line of that street 70 feet.

One lot of ground lying upon Union Street 126 feet to the north of King Street and running thence northerly Union Street 46 feet 6 inches thence eastwardly with a line parallel King Street 70 feet.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

Sept. 13.

Vendue Master.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from George Coryell, to the Subscriber, on Friday the 8th of October, at 4 o'clock, will be exposed to sale, on the premises,

A two story Frame HOUSE, situate on the north-east corner of Duke and Union Streets, with a lease of 7 years and 5 months of the Lot on which said House is built, subject to a ground rent of 12l. per annum.

Also, an annual ground rent of twenty pounds.

JAMES KEITH, junr.

Sept. 16.

ADVERTISEMENT.

By virtue of a deed of trust from William Busby to the Subscribers, in behalf of William Sloggett, will be exposed to sale, upon the premises, on Monday, the 20th day of September,

TWO LOTS OF GROUND,

ONE the corner Lot of Duke and Royal Streets, forty-six and a half feet on Duke Street, and seventy-four feet on Royal Street. The other Lot beginning north side of the house occupied by the Rev. James Muir, twenty-three feet front on Royal Street, and back to a line parallel with the west side of the Methodist meeting house. The terms to be made known on the day of sale.

WILLIAM CARNE,

CHARLES SLADE.

September 8.

Just Received

From NORFOLK, fresh

LIMES & ORANGES.

Also, on hand—

A QUANTITY OF

CYDER VINEGAR.

THOMAS SIMMS.

Sept. 16.

Lands in Kentucky.

To be sold by Public Sale at the Tentine Coffee-Room, New York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Eleven thousand acres of land in one or more lots; laying in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky about 30 miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles south east of the Ohio River and adjacent to the public road between the two Maima Rivers and several rising settlements. The soil generally good, well watered and timber of various descriptions.

These lands within 15 miles of Main Leeking and Kentucky rivers, both navigable two to three hundred miles above the extremity of the lands.

Also,

To be sold at the same time and place as the above, another TRACT of LAND of nine thousand acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky, nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Leeking river, distant from the latter only a few miles.

The soil is in general good, well watered and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighborhood of the settled parts of Kentucky, and opposite a Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, Esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds are clear and indisputable.

As these lands are to be disposed of for behalf of creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder, for approved notes at two and three months.

Capt. Fowler or Mr. James Masterford of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or major John Lee near Frankfort will point out the lands. For further information and an accurate plan of the lands, apply to John & Charles Wilkes Esqrs. or Lewis Simond Esq. New York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30.

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NOTICE.

I will be obliged to such of the subscribers in the Little River Turnpike Company as intend furnishing me with their Proxies to vote at the ensuing election for President and Directors, &c. to leave them at the Counting House of Ricketts, Newton & Co. on Saturday next at furthest, as I mean to set out for Leesburgh on the following Sunday. Those not satisfied with the nomination of President, Directors and a Treasurer, at the late meeting of a part of the subscribers, will please to name their own choice on their respective Proxies, designating the office intended for each individual, by which I shall be governed, otherwise, when nothing is said to the contrary, I shall hold myself bound to vote for those already nominated, as the choice of the company.

JOHN THOMAS RICKETTS.

Turnpike Road.

The subscribers to the Turnpike Road are requested to pay up their subscriptions—This may prevent any objection to the votes at the election for Directors. The law required the money to be paid at the time of subscribing.

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE.

JOHN THOS. RICKETTS.

September 14.

d5t

10 Pipes 4th Proof Brandy,  
20 Hds. Brown Sugar, (1st quality)  
20 Puncheons Jamaica and Grenada Rum,  
10 Bales Cotton,  
20 Quarter Casks, F & FF English Gunpowder,

50 Bags Pearl Barley,

1000lb. Fine Ground Ginger,

FOR SALE, BY

R. B. JAMESSON.

September 11.

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Cash given for rags.



ADDRESS on the subject of the "Report of a committee of the House of Representatives, by OLIVER WOLCOTT, late secretary of the treasury."

[CONTINUED.]

To satisfy the objects of this resolution, it was necessary for the secretary of war to have recourse to the office of the secretary of the treasury. A statement was accordingly prepared and transmitted, by direction, which exhibited, in detail, a warrant, with the purpose for which it was issued. Knowing, however, that the sums issued to subordinate agents had not been and could not be, invariably applied to the purposes originally contemplated, I accompanied the accounts with the following observations.

"It is not in my power to state the expenditures, incurred in the quartermaster's department, under particular heads, as many of the accounts are unsettled. I have, however, given a detail of the purposes for which the monies were required, as expressed in the warrants to the treasurer.

"But though I have done all in my power to confine the expenditures within the limits of the specific appropriations, I am confident that results will appear on settlement of the accounts very different from the accounts detailed in my office. Of the monies advanced under the head of subsistence, supplies have been purchased, which have been issued to Indians; stores destined to one use at the time of purchase, have been applied to another; the public agents, especially those at a distance from the seat of government, are frequently governed more by the real apparent urgency of the service, than by considerations, which have reference to the form of their accounts.

"I mention these things to prevent future misconception of my conduct, and that there may be a due understanding of the circumstances under which the account now presented has been framed."

At the time this report was made, and which was printed for the use of congress, a bill was on its passage in the house of representatives, which had been previously reported by the committee of ways and means. Mr. Gallatin was a member of this committee, and the bill contained the principle for which he had contended; this was proposed to be effected by a clause declaring that the specific sums mentioned in the bill should be solely applied to the objects for which they were respectively designated. This bill passed the house without debate on the principle in question, and, as I presume, without observation of the new clause. The senate, however, refused to concur in the proposed innovation, and on the question for introducing an amendment, to render the bill conformable to established precedents, two senators only, Mr. Mason and Mr. Tazewell, of Virginia, voted in the negative. On reconsideration the house of representatives, after solemn debate, concurred in the amendments of the senate, and thereby, as I contend, expressly and understandingly sanctioned the construction and practice of the treasury. Mr. Elmendorf, one of the committee of investigation, voted with the minority of the house on this occasion.

It is not necessary for me to prove, that the construction and practice of the treasury were originally free from doubt: it is certain, that the practical interpretation was principally to be defended, by shewing that a different construction would produce absurd or mischievous consequences. It was on this ground that legislative explanations were requested. The political adversaries of the former administrations were not wanting in perseverance; they surely, in their writings and debate, availed themselves of every proper opportunity of establishing their rules of interpretation; now that they have acquired the power, it may be proper, that their conduct should be governed by the principles formerly professed; if the public interests will permit, I shall not be displeased to see the result of a fair experiment; to be fair, it will be necessary, however, that the experiment be made when a considerable body of troops is forming, or in the field; or in a season of extensive military or naval preparations: but surely no rule of justice will give to these principles a retrospective operation, injurious to the reputation of men, whose official conduct was avowedly governed by opposite maxims.

According to principles contended for by the committee, many of the laws heretofore enacted, were utterly unsuceptible

of execution. Reflection, aided by experience, has, I believe, at length induced Mr. Gallatin to adopt the same opinion; for though he has recommended "that it be enacted by a general law, 'that every distinct sum appropriated by any law, for an object distinctly specified in the law, shall be applicable only to that object,'" yet he has at the same time observed, that "as laws can be executed only so far as they are practicable and as unavoidable deviations will promote a general relaxation, it will be expedient in the several appropriation laws, especially for the war and navy departments NOT TO SUBDIVIDE THE APPROPRIATIONS, BEYOND WHAT IS SUBSTANTIALLY USEFUL AND NECESSARY."

The feelings, which a collective consideration of the report of the committee, and this part of the communication of Mr. Gallatin, are calculated to excite, will be most properly expressed by a virtuous community. All candid men will perceive, that principles never recognized, and always disavowed, are, with the utmost rigor, applied to past transactions of an administration, which has retired to the transactions of a period of great difficulty, when preparations of all kinds, for the public defence, were progressing with activity: they will, at the same time, perceive that the future application of the same principles, in a period of profound quiet, and in respect to reduced establishments, is deprecated by the present administration;—the justice of the public will not permit, that men, who have served their country in conspicuous stations, should be dishonoured for a course of conduct which their successors have proposed to pursue, under a change of the most essential forms; it must pronounce that the report of the committee is founded on a fallacious and untenable principle; that the repeated and explicit representations to the legislature, which have been recited; the tacit approbation which may be inferred from their silence during several successive years, and the formal sanction of both houses of congress, to propositions which expressly involved the question under consideration, afford a complete justification of the former administration.

2d. The committee have observed, that "some irregularities are stated to have occurred, where monies have been advanced upon the simple application of the secretary of the treasury, by letter, without the formality of a warrant, and sometimes even without a previous approbation; but in these cases the irregularity has been afterwards covered by subsequent warrants and appropriations, and the committee do not discover that it has been productive of any injurious consequences to the United States."

It is satisfactory to find it admitted that the numerous payments to and from the treasury, have been so conducted, that no loss or confusion has ensued. I trust that this will be considered by the public as decisive proof, that the deviations from the form approved by the committee, have not been very important:—It is no bad evidence of the propriety of a practice, that it has uniformly produced correct results. It is however true, that it has been the practice for the secretary of the treasury to direct payments and remittances to be made, by letters to the treasurer, and afterwards to cover the payments by warrants. This mode has been almost universal in respect to disbursements at a distance from the seat of government. I do not understand that it is meant to be alleged, that monies have been advanced from the treasury without an appropriation:—It is however certain that monies have been frequently thus advanced, by banks, and by collectors and supervisors, on letters from the secretary of the treasury. These modes of payment are particularly described in a report made in May, 1794, by a committee of the house of representatives, appointed to examine the state of the treasury, in consequence of propositions offered by Mr. Giles. This report was the result of a laborious and systematic enquiry. I declare without fear of contradiction, from any quarter, that this report was satisfactory to congress, and that it has been ever considered as evidence, that the business of the treasury was correctly and prudently conducted.—No practice therein described, can be justly questioned.

The instances in which monies have been advanced by banks, or applied by collectors, to the public service, have been, in cases where the expenditure was authorized by law, and (when no appropriation existed) where the public faith effectually oblig-

ed congress to make such appropriation. I can now recollect but one exception, in a case of urgent necessity, of no great amount, and which was in a few months sanctioned by law: It has frequently happened that protracted debates on important questions, or other causes, have delayed the provisions for the current service, for several months, after the commencement of the year; the delay was frequently very inconvenient, and always increased the labor and responsibility of the officers of the treasury; the manner in which payments were made in such cases, was perfectly understood—I believe I am not mistaken in my recollection, that the compensations of the members of the legislature have sometimes been thus informally advanced. Is it not the extreme of rigor, at this period, when the committee are doubtless satisfied that the future operations of the treasury will not be influenced by precedents, deemed liable to exception, to describe a well-known usage, which has been productive of no injurious consequences, and which was founded on a respectful confidence in congress, by the offensive appellation of an "irregularity."

(To be continued.)

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15.

Entered, brig Amity, —, Port Republic, 25 days; Recovery, —, Jamaica, —; sch'r Olive Branch, Pearce, Richmond, 14 days; Mary Ann, White, do, 15 days; sloop Aurora, Mattocks, New Providence, 16 days; Washington, Willis, Cape Henlopen, 2; Nancy, —, Virginia, —.

Cleared, ship Experiment, Marner, Jamaica; Perseus, Learcraft, do; brig Amiable Matilda, Graham, Amsterdam; Ark, Hall, Martinique.

Capt. Mattocks, of the sloop Aurora, who arrived here on Monday, in 16 days from New Providence, informs that the brig Galliot Polly, capt. Campbell, belonging to Philadelphia, with her cargo, were lost on the north side of Abacco, crew saved. She was coming from the Matanzas, bound to Philadelphia, and was to touch at New Providence. Capt. M. left at Nassau, N. Providence, on the 27th Aug. brig Independence, Hubbell, of Bridgeport (Conn.) to fail in about 3 weeks; sloop Jay, Barr, of do. for Exuma, failed with the Aurora.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.

Arrived, schooner Lydia, Ketch, Halifax.

Ship Lord Thurlow, from Jamaica, under British colors, is below.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 15.

Arrived, ship L'Eugene, Venard, C. Francois; brig Hero, Coffee, St. Andrews; sch'r Ranger, Wainer, do. Alexandria, Reynolds, Martinique.

Capt. Reynolds, left at St. Thomas, 24th August 1803.

Schr. Eliza, Baker, of and for Wilmington, Del. to fail in 5 days.

Schr. John, of Philadelphia, from Guadaloupe, the captain of which died at Guadaloupe a few days before.

Schr. Americana, of Philadelphia, from Martinique, and failed for St. Croix 21st inst. her supercargo Mr. Potts of Philadelphia, died at St. Thomas, on or about the 18th August.

Schr. —, off Egg Harbour, arrived from Savannah, 23d inst.

Sloop Jane, Jewitt, to fail in 3 days for Wilmington, N. C.

Schooner —, Chadwick, of Boston, and several other vessels names unknown.

At Basseterre, Guadaloupe, 23d of August.

Schr. Glide, Appleton, Cape Ann.

— Hannah, Ashby.

— Peacock, Ingersoll, Salem.

BALTIMORE, September 16.

Arrived last evening, the English sch'r Severn, capt. Gallagher, 20 days from Antigua. Left there several American vessels, names unknown; one or two belonging to this port. The brig Belvidere, White, of this port failed with the Severn.

That Mr. Jefferson extended his charity to others beside Callender for their agency in disseminating the calumnies of the Prospect, dare not be denied. Lyon, who is said to have established nine different papers in Virginia, for retailing democratic falsehood, was the first who gave the public any knowledge of the contents of the "Prospect," in a dog-cheap sheet called a Magazine, which was circulated with

great industry and zeal, among the then worshipers of Callender. The sheets of this magazine were carefully dispatched to Monticello, where Mr. Jefferson had an opportunity of feasting his eyes on the contents, and his heart on the hopes of the Prospect before him. And so highly was he pleased with the courage of the Lyon in giving him this repast, that at almost immediately after his famous inauguration speech, he procured him a snug berth, by turning Mr. Cist out of employ, as printer to the general post-office, and putting the young Lyon in his place. Mr. Cist was a man advanced in years, had a numerous family and many of his children helpless—he had moved from Philadelphia at considerable expence and invested the greater part of his estate in Washington—he was a decided and useful friend to America during the revolution—is a better printer than his successor, and so moderate in his politics as never to have justly offended the verriest zealot. Yet he had not been active—active for republicanism and Jefferson; therefore was he turned out, and a man every way his inferior, for having established half a score of newspapers to disseminate the Prospect, and abuse Washington and Adams, has been rewarded, not only with his place, but also with a clerkship in the treasury. Oh Charity—Charity!—What an age of charity is this!

## Alexandria Advertiser.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

The JOHN ADAMS on Thursday hauled off from the wharf and dropped down the Eastern Branch with her full complement of officers and men. She will proceed hence on Sunday next to join our Squadron in the Mediterranean.

Nat. In.

We are informed by a gentleman from Newburn, North Carolina, that a duel was fought a short distance from that town on Sunday evening the 5th inst. between Richard Dobbs Spaight, Esq. formerly governor of the State of North Carolina, and John Stanley, Esq. Senator for the District of Newburn. After exchanging three fires each, without effect; at the fourth fire, R. D. Spaight, received a ball directly under his right arm pit, which put a period to his existence four hours afterwards. The cause of this unhappy affair, proceeded from a dispute of a political nature.

Norfolk pap.

The Legislature of Tennessee have passed a law to prevent the practice of Duelling, which subjects the party who attempts to fight, by challenge or otherwise, to a fine of 50 dollars, and 60 days imprisonment, without bail or main prize; with the forfeiture of the rights of Citizenship for and during the space of one year thereafter. The person who bears a challenge to another, is likewise subjected to a fine of 50 dollars and imprisonment for 30 days. He who kills another in a Duel, is held and deemed by this Act a Murderer, and is to suffer death without benefit of Clergy.

Pittsfield Sun.

A full exposition of the Clintonian faction and the Society of the ILLUMINATI, &c. By JOHN WOOD.

Having thus described the Society Mr. Wood proceeds to give his proofs. For these and the means by which he became acquainted with the "deeds of these fever, dark, and midnight Hags," these "deeds without a name" we must refer our readers to the pamphlet itself, earnestly exhorting them to lay it to their hearts, to think of it as they ought, and to act upon it as they think.

From the exposition, it appears that the Society, in exact conformity to the example of the Illuminati of Europe, was "divided into three or more grades," that the members of the 1st, were called minervals, and were ignorant of the existence of any other than their own; that the members of the 2d, thinking themselves the highest concealed with equal caution their proceedings from their juniors; that the third too kept its proceedings secret from the 1st and 2d—but, that all communicated with the President, Bihu Palmer, a man well known among us as the avowed and open preacher of infidelity to certain stated assemblies.

Some of the members to whom Mr. Wood, and at length the community at large are indebted for the discovery of this secret Society, took an opportunity to vindicate their own characters by giving a candid statement of what they knew. Ottho, two only are mentioned by name. One, Mr. George Barron a teacher of Mathematics in this city; the other a Mr. Carver, of Cedar street. From the information Mr. W. collected from them



all the States that an *ozib*, nearly the same with that of the Illuminati as it is found in Robinson's History, was administered. And could such wretches have confided in each other's oaths? Gracious Providence! how hast thou disappointed the devices of the crafty and bring their counsels to naught! The new member "was imagined to be a consider himself as the perpetual enemy not only of CHRISTIANITY, but of every CHRISTIAN—that he was forever to renounce all form of Government, but that which was strictly democratical; that on no consideration, he was to afford support or assistance to any person, relation, or acquaintance, who proposed any mode of DIVINE WORSHIP, or who advocated any system of Government different from a pure democracy."

The printed Constitution of the Society was given by Mr. Carver who acted as Treasurer, to Mr. Wood for the purpose of being published.

#### CONSTITUTION.

##### OF THE THEISTICAL SOCIETY. OF NEW-YORK:

Agreed upon in January, 26th year of American Independence.

1. "The object of this Society is to promote the cause of moral science, and general improvement, in opposition to all schemes of religious and political imposture."

2. "The accomplishment of this object must depend upon the views and dispositions of the Society, and be regulated by its votes at their respective meetings."

3. "No person shall be admitted into this Society, unless he be recommended by a member thereof as a person of good moral character & unequivocally attached to the objects of this institution, and be voted in by the majority; and in all cases of improper conduct, the right of expulsion shall be vested in the society, and every person, on becoming a member of this society, shall subscribe his name to the constitution."

4. "The Society shall by nomination and vote, appoint a President to preside at each meeting."

5. "A Treasurer shall be appointed for the term of six months, who shall receive all monies and account for the same to the Society."

6. "A Secretary shall be appointed every six months, whose duty it shall be to record such proceedings as the Society shall think proper."

7. "The Society shall meet at such time and place as the majority shall direct."

8. "Each member of the Society shall pay into the hands of the treasurer, on each meeting, six cents; and the funds arising from this source shall be disposed of by the will of the majority."

9. "A corresponding committee shall be annually appointed, to communicate with other Societies of the like nature."

10. "Each member of the society shall observe order and decorum during the time of meeting, and cultivate a spirit of friendly and philosophical intercourse."

With regard to the first article of the writer observes, "little doubt can be entertained of the sense in which the Society understood the phrase *religious and political imposture*. "Palmer the President, is a professed teacher of deistical tenets, and none could be admitted, who acknowledged a belief in Christianity. The terms, *religious imposture*, therefore, can mean nothing else but *divine Revelation*. The members were also I am informed, avowed supporters of democracy. *Political imposture*, must of course, signify every form of government, not *purely democratical*. But we are told that Mr. Carver informed the writer, that "they had another constitution in manuscript, but that it was kept secret, and that the above was drawn up to shew the public eye, in case any suspicions of their real proceedings should get abroad, in the same manner as Weichaupt drew up a constitution for the Illuminati," in Europe. Here then we see "a Society erected in one of the principal cities of the United States, the members of which, by the first article of their public Constitution, abjure the CHRISTIAN RELIGION and the Federal Government, for the Federal Government is farther distant from a *pure democracy* than it is from a limited monarchy. A principal member of this Society we are assured, is one of the editors of the American Citizen; it is said that both editors belong to the Society, but the other had not been seen at the celebration of their midnight orgies, as, what is likely, belonged to the highest order,

"One great object with the Society, was the propagation of books suitable to their principles in politics and infidelity. The works of Paine met their approbation; but they thought that some of the members were capable of producing works that would answer the purpose still better.—The President, Palmer, was unanimously chosen to compose a system of Deism which he accordingly did, and entitled it, 'The Principles of Nature.'"

The corresponding committee sent an address to Thomas Paine, then at Paris, with a copy of this book of Palmer's to which they received "a polite and encouraging epistle in answer, exhorting them to persevere in their proceedings, and that he would soon be over to America himself where he trusted he should be suffered to spend the remainder of his days in their company." The letter and book are said to have been sent by Chancellor Livingston. And this brings to mind the letter which the said Chancellor published to this same Tom Paine, inviting him to return to America; and, by the bye, it brings to mind too, the affectionate and respectful letter of our illustrious President to this wretch, coaxing him to come as far as possible to this *asylum for distressed fugitives*.

The author says, he has been informed that the society sent a *lengthy address* with a copy of the work to Mr. Jefferson, and that they received an answer, but which he had not seen. Do the public desire to know what kind of a book this is, which our Chief Magistrate received and thanked them for? It would be a breach of decorum to give many extracts from it: the following shall suffice—

"An examination of this system [Christianity] will shew that it is calculated to annihilate every thing valuable in human existence—to create evils wars among the nations of the earth—to destroy domestic tranquility—discourage industry, and arrest the energetic progress of the human faculties in their career of beneficial improvement." "The Bible is at war with moral virtue, the peace of society, and the best interests of man." "This book contains maxims and commands which are said to have come from God, which would disgrace the character of any honest man, and make him a candidate for a State Prison or the Gallows." But this author, not satisfied with having gone all this length, has, in a second edition of the same work, acknowledged himself to be an *atheist*. After some remarks on the New-York Review of the work, he concludes thus, "Permit us miserable *atheists*, to bow with great humility before such splendid talents and such comprehensive views." Now, I suppose, the devoted defenders of Mr. Jefferson will say, he had not seen this edition when he sent his complimentary answer. They are welcome to all these petty shifts for their idol. It is all that can be said.

Besides this present from the Society, to the President, one of the members wrote a book on the "liberty and licentiousness of the press and the uncontrollable nature of the human mind," and sent it to him.

"The Philosophic Barber undertook the task of forming a political tract, which he called An Essay on the Liberty of the Press. He dispatched a copy of the work immediately, when finished, to Monticello, and received a letter from Mr. Jefferson, complimenting him highly on the production, and expressing at the same time, his satisfaction, that the United States were blessed with such authors, or words to that purpose."

The principal object of this pamphlet was to aid the hue and cry against the sedition law, which enabled the writer or printer if prosecuted, to give the truth in evidence. It is full of words, words, words, but much of the Godwinian nonsense of the day. As his design is to have his book generally read, he is studious to speak respectfully of the Christian religion whenever he mentions it directly, but the cloven sometime appears notwithstanding all his care. No real Christian could have suffered the following to escape him, "The French government, when they interfered in religious opinions, by abolishing the observance of Sunday, were equally wrong with those who enforce its observance." Such are the men who meet with the open countenance of our Executive. They all count upon his notice and patronage—they are none of them disappointed.

(N. Y. Even. Post.)

#### A CHANGING WORLD.

It is not long, says the Albany Centi-

nel, since Mr. Burr was considered by the Democrats in New York as their leader, and since they gave him an equal number of votes with Mr. Jefferson for the Presidency of the United States. Now a large party of them abuse him as one of the most unprincipled, and the most dangerous of men.

It is not long since Mr. Burr thought highly of Mr. Cheetham, and Mr. Cheetham of Mr. Burr; since the one was instrumental in establishing the other as co-editor with the renowned Mr. Deniston, of the American Citizen. Now, alas! are at sword points, and Mr. Cheetham dare not take refuge in the house of Mr. Burr, were he even chased by a mad dog.

A little while ago, Mr. Wood was corrected by the *Clintonians*, and they wished much to see his excellent history of President Adams' administration.—Now, strange as it may seem, they call him "the most sneaking scoundrel in God's creation."

Not many months have elapsed since Mr. Duane supplied Mr. Wood with materials for his history; addressed an affectionate letter to Mr. Wood begging him to stir up Mr. Cheetham and Doctor Mitchell in the good cause; dropped a handsome compliment on Mr. Smith, an Irishman in Pennsylvania. Now, how shall I say it, Mr. Duane wishes Mr. Wood and his history at the—

Once upon a time, Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Callender would seem to have been upon terms of harmony and social intercourse; when Mr. Jefferson believed Callender to be the best writer in the world, except himself; when he gave him 100 dollars to encourage him in his lucubrations, and when he opened his eyes wide, and giggled over the "Prospect before us." Behold the wonderful reverse! Mr. Jefferson starts at the name of Callender, and thinks, if the Christian system be true, that he is an imp sent by Satan to torment him.

There was a time when Messrs. De Witt Clinton and Ambrose Spencer ruled the state of New York; put down and put up; drove like Jehu, and called it the will of the people. The people have lately discovered that they have been grievously deceived, and determined that they will be no longer used and ridden like asses.

Hardly a year has revolved since Mr. Jefferson was supposed by many to be a second Solomon, who would make gold as the stones of the field—would multiply republicanism upon the earth, and every man move in a "circle of felicities." Alack-a-day! what the philosopher touches turns not to gold, but to dirt. His friends wonder where are the effects of a mind so much "bent on philosophic pursuits."—What shall we or can we say to all this, but that it is a CHANGING WORLD.

(N. Y. Gaz.)

#### ARTS OF ABLE EDITORS!

Mr. Jefferson's Editors are fighting most valiantly in his behalf, but they are so excessively eager to engage, that they neither wait for the plan of attack nor even the word of command; the consequence is such as might be expected, a want of concert, followed by irretrievable confusion in the ranks, and in several instances, even a falling back on their own party, so that dismay and defeat already begin to pervade the whole squadron.

One says Mr. Jefferson had not read the Prospect when he rewarded the author; and that if it shall appear that he had he'll desert.—A second says he never paid him any money at all; he only lent it. A third, that he had no agency whatever in the Prospect as detailed, and that if he had, it indicates an inconsistency of character, a meanness of disposition that ought never to be found in a Chief Magistrate. A fourth, that after the money was in the Treasury he had no control over it; that he did not order it repaid, but that if he did, it was a violation of his oath, and he ought to be impeached. A fifth, that all the money ever paid Callender, both from Mr. Jefferson's own pocket and the national purse, was from unmixt motives of the most charming charity. A sixth, and last, says, in decent language, that the story of Him and Sally, is "a damnable lie," & this last gentleman who appears in the Citizen this morning, under the appropriate of a "Friend to Good Government, intimates that some "horrible outrage" will be committed on the Editor of this paper and his workmen, if he does not leave off telling such things. Go on, gentlemen,

go on, and when you are all cleverly advanced the net shall be sprung over you: we shall then see what a pretty figure you will make.

(N. Y. Ev. Post.)

#### Wanted to Purchase,

A STOUT NEGRO LAD, whose honesty can be vouched for. For such, a liberal price will be given.  
R. B. JAMESON.

Sept. 18.

#### TO BE SOLD.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from Samuel Cooper to the Subscriber, for the purpose of paying a debt due from the said Samuel Cooper to Philip G. Marshall, will be exposed to Sale, for ready money, on the first Monday in next month, being the 4th day of October, at 4 o'clock, P. M. on the premises,

#### A PIECE OF GROUND,

With the the APPURTENANCES, situate in the town of Alexandria, on the north side of King street and to the westward of Patrick street, fronting on King street 24 feet, and running back 100 feet to the Alley.

THOMAS SWANN.

Sept. 18.

#### TO LET,

#### A CONVENIENT STORE,

With CELLARS under it, fitted in the completest manner, for the WHOLESALE DRY GOOD business; situated in the centre of the town.

Also—TO LET,

#### A good SAIL-LOFT,

J. SWIFT.

Having suffered very much by persons cutting my Timber, and otherwise injuring my Property, in the counties of Alexandria and Fairfax, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I will, in future, punish every Offender, as far as the laws will permit me.

Sept. 18.

J. SWIFT.

#### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, living in Alexandria, on Thursday evening the 16th instant, THOMAS MATHEWS, an apprentice to the Windsor Chairmaking trade, 19 years of age, about 5 feet high, fair complexion and light hair, which he wears tied, had on a round tustian jacket, with buttons at the sleeve and trowsers of the same, striped Bengal waistcoat, new wool hat, and new shoes. He also took with him sundry other clothes. It is expected he has gone to Fredericksburgh or Richmond.—The above Reward will be paid to any person who will deliver him to me, in Alexandria.

Sept. 18.

EPHRAIM EVANS.

#### R. T. HOGE, & Co.

Have on hand, and for sale,

Claret of a superior quality in boxes of 2, and 2 1/2 dozen,  
Porter and Brown Stout in casks,  
Black Paint ground in oil in kegs of 23 pounds each,  
Marble Slabs for hearths, of different sizes,  
An assortment of elegant Looking Glasses,  
Japanned Ware,  
Plated Table Furniture, consisting of Tea and Coffee Urns, Tea and Coffee Pots, Goblets, &c.  
A large assortment of Earthen Ware in crates,  
Grenada Rum in hhd. Brown Sugar in hhd. and bbls.  
Fine Salt in sacks,  
An assortment of Hardware, consisting of Spades, Shovels, Hinges, Hand-Saws, &c. &c.  
One hundred boxes Pipes.

July 31.

#### JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

Oranges, Cocoa-Nuts, Limes, &c. &c.

Also,

Best Durham Mustard,  
Excellent Jar Raisins,  
Havannah Segars by the Box,  
And a few Weavers' SLAYS of different Numbers.

JOSEPH DYSON.

September 3.

#### TO BE RENTED,

FOR THE YEAR ENSUING,  
All the Property fronting on Water and Union Streets; including the Ware House, Lumber Yard, and Wharf; the property of Joshua Gilpin and Thomas Gilpin.—apply to

PHILIP WATSON.

The above property will be let separate or together, as may suit tenants.



For Boston & Salem,  
The floop  
MARY & SALLY;  
JACOB ORCUTT, Master.  
For freight or passage apply to  
JOHN G. LADD.  
Who has for sale,  
Beerboom Gorrahs,  
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,  
Nankeens,  
Hyson, Hysonskin, and Souchong Teas,  
Ruffia Sheetings, Ruffia and Ravens Duck,  
Cordage, West India and N. E. Rum,  
A small quantity of very excellent Cheese.  
September 14.

Just Received  
From NORFOLK, fresh  
**LIMES & ORANGES,**  
And a few excellent SMITHFIELD HAMS,  
best JAR RAISINS, and CHEESE, of an  
excellent quality.  
A. WILLIS.  
Sept. 15.

JUST RECEIVED,  
Fresh Limes and Oranges,  
TAMARINDS,  
Excellent Cyder VINEGAR for  
Pickles.  
THO. SIMMS.  
August 28.

ACCOMMODATION.

THE Subscriber is provided with an elegant  
COACHEE and FOUR HORSES, and  
one of the most careful Drivers on the continent,  
with which he will accommodate gentlemen and  
ladies, at any time to go a short distance, on  
very moderate terms. He likewise has a good  
strong stage fit for the transportation of families  
with their baggage, which may be had on the  
shortest notice. The Coachee may be had with  
only two horses, if preferred.  
PETER HEISKELL.  
at the Washington tavern.  
Sept. 16.

TO RENT,  
A convenient TWO STORY  
DWELLING HOUSE,  
Near the bottom of Royal street, at  
present occupied by Mr. Edmonds; pos-  
session may be had the 10th of next  
month.  
JOHN T. BROOKS.  
Sept 16.

AMBROSE VASSE,  
At his Store in King-Street, has for sale,  
Coffee, first quality in bags,  
Hyson,  
Hyson Skin,  
Young Hyson, & TEAS,  
Imperial,  
Loaf Sugar in Hhds. and Eblis.  
Old Sherry Wine,  
Port Wine,  
Mustard in boxes of 3 and 6 Dozen  
each,  
Chocolate,  
Claret in boxes, and a few Crates of  
Earthenware.  
August 12.

100 SACKS FINE SALT  
for sale by  
Wm. HARTSHORNE.  
7th mo. 31.

BAR IRON  
Received from Philadelphia, in the floop  
Eliza, capt. Evereth,  
Five Tons in bars of different sizes,  
To be sold cheap by the subscriber at  
his store on Col. Hooe's wharf.  
Wm. HARTSHORNE.  
5th Mo 25.

French Language.  
A native of Switzerland per-  
fectly well acquainted with the principles  
of the French Language, and who speaks  
it as properly as any Frenchman, having  
been employed as a Tutor in that branch at  
Princeton College, proposes to open an  
Academy in this place, on the 1st of Octo-  
ber next, if proper encouragement be given.  
The method he will employ is new, and so  
easy, that any of his students, (even chil-  
dren) may in less than 3 months, be able to  
speak, in French, for the necessities of life.  
Any person wishing to learn the French  
Language will leave their names at the of-  
fice of the Alexandria Advertiser, where  
the terms will be made known.  
N. B. For the accommodation of per-  
sons engaged during the day, an evening  
school will be opened. There will be sepa-  
rate hours for ladies and gentlemen. At-  
tendance will be given to ladies at their  
own houses, who find it inconvenient to at-  
tend school.  
August 26.

A PROPOSAL  
BY SAMUEL BISHOP,  
For publishing by Subscription,  
LETTERS  
ON THE  
Elementary Principles  
OF  
EDUCATION.  
By Elizabeth Hamilton,  
Author of the "Memoirs of Modern Philoso-  
phers," &c.

ON this interesting and highly important  
branch of science, several valuable works have  
within a few years, been presented to the public,  
among which the above, as it is the most recent,  
is so pre-eminently useful. Led by her subject  
into an inquiry concerning the nature of the active  
powers, and intellectual faculties of the human  
mind, Mrs. Hamilton has developed those powers  
and faculties with a perspicuity and ability  
which, while it arrests the attention of those who  
have most successfully studied these subjects, must  
reader a competent knowledge of them familiar  
to the most ordinary capacity. The superficial-  
ness and frivolity of character engendered by the  
modern system of education, have been long, and  
justly, a subject of complaint; but the particu-  
lar causes by which these serious evils have  
been produced, were hitherto but imperfectly  
known, or little attended to: To trace these evils  
to their source, and to point out the proper re-  
medy, is the ultimate object to which the meri-  
torious efforts of this Author have been directed;  
and in these efforts she has, it is believed, suc-  
ceeded beyond the most sanguine expectations. Such  
indeed, is the importance of the inquiries which  
form the subject of this work, and to great ex-  
tents with which these inquiries have been per-  
sued, that the happiest consequences to Society  
may reasonably be expected to result from the  
present publication. To all it is interesting in a  
very high degree, but to mothers of families,  
and others engaged in the formation of the minds of  
children and youth, it will prove an acquisition  
truly invaluable.

The rapid sale of two impressions of this work  
in England, sufficiently evinces the high estim-  
ation in which it is there held: An American edi-  
tion—equal to, and at little more than half the  
price of the British edition—is now offered to  
the patronage of the American public; by whom  
its merits will, doubtless, be justly appreciated.

[An Extract from the above Work.]  
From most of the writers on education it  
would appear, that it is only to people of rank  
and fortune that education is a matter of any  
importance. By such alone can the systems  
that are generally proposed, be adopted. To  
such, therefore, must we believe them to be  
exclusively addressed. To make fine ladies  
and finished gentlemen forms no part of my  
plan, which has for its object the subjection of  
the passions, the direction of the affections, and  
the cultivation of the faculties that are common  
to the whole human race.  
The price of the British edition, is fifteen  
shillings, sterling, in boards.

CONDITIONS.  
I. The Work shall be comprised in two  
Duodecimo volumes, of about 450 pages  
each, & shall be printed in the best manner,  
on a fine Paper, and new Type.  
II. The price will be one Dollar per vo-  
lume in boards, payable on delivery.  
A very considerable number of Co-  
pies being already subscribed for, the work  
shall be put to Press, and finished without  
delay.  
Subscriptions received by the Pub-  
lisher.  
September 1.

BENNETT & WATTS,  
Have received, & offer for sale by whole-  
sale and retail, the following  
Goods, viz:  
White and brown Ticklenburgs,  
Hessians, Ruffia Diapers,  
Turkey red Cotton,  
Long and short German filled Hose & Gloves,  
A handsome assortment of striped and plain  
coloured French Lutestrings, and Velvet Rib-  
bons,  
Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks,  
and Gloves,  
A few very handsome glazed Cambrick Mus-  
lins.  
Military Spur, of the Bonaparte fashion.  
Soal-Leather,  
Twilled Sackings, &c. &c.  
They expect their usual fall sup-  
ply by the first arrivals.  
Sept. 15.

Fifteen Dollars Reward,  
RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, living  
near Broad Run, in Loudoun County, Vir-  
ginia, a black NEGRO-MAN, named JERRY.  
He is about five feet, six or eight inches high,  
has a small face, with thick, pouring lips, and  
a short mouth; one of his hands is a little de-  
formed; he has an awkward walk, occasioned  
by a twist in one or both of his ankles. He had  
on when he went away, a long brown broad-  
cloth coat, very much worn, and orangeberg  
trousers, but as he carried with him others, he  
may change his dress. Whoever will deliver the  
said Slave to me, at Broad Run, shall receive  
the above reward.  
LUDWELL LEE.  
Sept. 15.

Printing in all its va-  
riety, executed at this office  
with neatness and dispatch.

The subscribers authorized by  
the Will of the late George Carter, of  
Stafford County, will sell at Public Auction  
on the first Monday of December next, in  
the town of Leesburg, his

TRACT OF LAND,  
Lying on both sides of Goose Creek, in  
this County, and running from thence to  
the said town; containing about five  
thousand acres, most of which has been  
laid off in lots, and since leased for lives  
or a term of years; from the peculiarly  
eligible situation of this land, and its  
great fitness for the improving state of  
agriculture that is taking place in this  
neighborhood, it is hoped that it will be  
an object worth the attention of those  
who wish to vest their money in landed  
property; one third of the purchase money  
will be required on the day of sale, the  
remaining two thirds to be paid by two  
annual installments; six per cents of the  
Stock of the U. States will be taken in  
payment for one half of the two delayed  
installments, at its current value, in the  
principal commercial towns, or bonds  
with good personal security and mortgages  
will be required to secure the payments.  
Mr. John Mathias, living in Leesburg,  
and surveyor of this County, has a plat  
of the land and will survey or show any  
part of it to those who wish it, they pay-  
ing his expenses for so doing.  
LANDON CARTER, Junr.  
THOMAS L. LEE.  
Loudoun County, August 20.

ADVERTISEMENT.  
By virtue of a Deed of Trust  
from Isaac McPherson to the subscriber,  
will be exposed to sale upon the premises,  
on Monday the 20th day of September  
next, fair, if not, the next fair day:  
Three several parcels of land,  
lying upon the south side of Occoquan, in  
the county of Prince William.—One of  
the said parcels has a front of 120 feet,  
and 130 feet deep; upon this there is erect-  
ed a BRICK MILL-HOUSE, 65 feet  
long, 45 wide, four stories high, with  
two water wheels, four pair stones of seven  
feet diameter each, with all the machinery  
lately introduced into merchant mills, in  
complete order. This mill is situated up-  
on a stream sufficient to work the four pair  
of stones and the machinery of the mill the  
year through; upon this ground is also  
erected a Brick Dwelling House, 36 feet  
by 24. Another of the said parcels of  
ground adjoining thereto has 80 feet front,  
and is of the same depth, upon which is  
erected a Warehouse.  
A Tract of land, containing  
thirty-four acres, adjacent to the other  
two parcels.—5700 dollars of the pur-  
chase money must be paid in hand, a cre-  
dited on any further sum the property may sell  
for will be given as can be agreed upon  
on the day of sale  
AMES KEITH.  
July 28.

JUST RECEIVED,  
AND FOR SALE,  
Oranges, Cocoa-Nuts, Limes,  
&c. &c.  
Also,  
Best Durham Mustard,  
Excellent Jar Raisins,  
Havannah Segars by the Box,  
And a few Weavers' SLAYS of differ-  
ent Numbers.  
JOSEPH DYSON.  
September 3.

To be Rented,  
The House in which I now  
live, of which I have a lease for upwards  
of three years from this time; the situa-  
tion is eligible and the House commodious  
For terms apply to  
J. B. NICKOLLS.  
Fairfax street, June 19.

Cash given for FLAX-SEED, by  
BENJ. SHREEVE, Junr.  
August 28.

Just received and for sale at  
this office—Price One Dollar,  
DEBATES  
In the Senate of the United States, on the  
bill for repealing the late  
JUDICIARY LAW.  
Printing in all its variety exe-  
cuted at this office.

Just Received,  
and for sale at this Office,  
Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH  
in the Bill for repealing the late Judici-

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR  
The Turnpike Road from Alexan-  
dria to Little River,  
in Loudoun county, will be received by  
William Hartshorne for himself and John  
Thomas Rickerts, in Alexandria—Israel  
Lacy and Burr Powell in Loudoun; David  
Hunter and William Riddle in Berkley;  
Thomas Hammond and Matthew Frame  
in Jefferson; Bustrod Taylor and Wm.  
Davidson in Frederick; Samuel Crowdfon  
and William Stienberger in Shenandoah.  
This being a business in which the com-  
munity may be greatly benefited, and as  
it has only this day come into my hands,  
I have undertaken to publish without con-  
sulting the other commissioners as they are  
all at a distance. The law is with me  
and I doubt not will be shown by the  
other commissioners, to any person ap-  
plying. The law require ten dollars to  
be paid at the time of subscribing; the  
remaining sum of ninety dollars, on each  
share, is to be paid in dividends, as called  
for by the President and Directors, to be  
chosen by the stockholders.  
Wm. HARTSHORNE.  
April 20.

For Freight or Charter to  
Europe.

THE CAPITAL SHIP  
GOVERNOR STRONG.  
This ship is expected in the  
Eastern Branch, and will be  
ready to take a freight for any port in  
Europe early in September. She is staunch  
and well built, carries upwards of 400  
tons, stows tobacco and flour to the great-  
est advantage, sails well, and is but 18  
months old.—Apply to  
W. HARTSHORNE, Junr. Norfolk,  
JOHN JANNEY, Alexandria,  
CHAS. MINIFIE, on the E. Branch.  
Washington, September 2.

Strayed or Stolen,  
About 20 days ago, from Alexandria,  
A BRIGHT BAY HORSE,  
fifteen hands high, with three white feet  
and a few white hairs in his forehead.—  
Twenty Dollars will be given for the con-  
viction of the Thief, or Ten Dollars for  
the restoration of the Horse.  
Apply to the Printer.  
September 10.

I will Rent my Warehouse  
in the town of Alexandria; possession may  
be immediately had. It is situate on the  
South side of King-street between Wash-  
ington and St. Asaph-streets, nearly op-  
posite Mr. John Kincaid's store, and has a  
dry airy cellar under the whole, the great-  
er part of which is floored—there are two  
good floors above ground, a counting room  
with a fire place on the lower floor, and  
in every respect well constructed for a Flour  
Merchant or a Grocer and will store eight-  
teen hundred barrels; the stand is not ex-  
ceeded by any in Alexandria for said bu-  
siness. For further particulars apply to  
the subscriber, or in his absence to Philip  
G. Marsteller, at the Vendue Store.  
I will also rent my  
Still-House and Mill,  
in Fairfax county, six miles from Alexan-  
dria, on the plantation late Samuel Arrel's  
deceased, near Mr. Hepburn's Mill. The  
Still-House to be rented with the Stills,  
Worm-tubbs, Mash-tub, and every other  
utensil thereto belonging; and the Mill as  
the now runs. The whole is undergoing  
repair and will be completed by the end of  
the present week, I can therefore venture  
to say that the Still-House and Mill are  
in good order and repair. Early applica-  
tion must be made, otherwise I shall be  
obliged to alter my plan.  
PHILIP MARSTELLER.  
September 14.

THE  
Accommodation Coachee,  
WILL leave Mr. Gadby's City Ta-  
vern every morning, at half past four  
o'clock, for Baltimore, to accommodate  
our Alexandria friends: returning, leaves  
Mr. Evans's, Indian Queen, every morn-  
ing at six o'clock, and arrives at Alexan-  
dria the same evening.  
The Proprietors will not undertake to  
promise as much as the Mail Pilot, which  
runs but 50 miles per day, although it is  
said to Pilot the Mail, which runs from  
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THE PROPRIETORS.  
June 9.

PRINTED DAILY BY

VOL. 11.  
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Joseph Riddle  
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